THE OMAHA BEE DAILY (MORNING)-EVENING-SUNDAY

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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You should know that

The people of Omaha are hospitable, opportunities are many, climate salubrious and city beautiful.

Passing the buck settles no point.

Now watch the new morals squad make

Archduke Joseph is a true Bourbon, in that he learns nothing.

The trail may be cold, but the pursuit is hot enough to suit the bandits.

Nobody will worry if the president never gives out the notes he gets from Mexico.

Some jester once called golf a game for old men, but the "kids" are winning the honors.

More thunder showers are promised for the present week, just to keep the climate going

Roumania has 100,000 carloads of foodstuff to export from this year's crop. That ought to help amazingly.

It might save trouble if the aviators down along the border were to fly northward for a while in their trials.

Republican senators on the foreign relations committee have no fear as to the effect of a textual change, it seems.

Japan may have succeeded in bluffing the peace conference, but the United States senate is something different again.

The prince of Wales is not making the "front page" as often as was expected. He ought to get a new press agent.

The list of automobile accidents continues lengthy enough to show that careless driving has not been entirely eradicated.

Extravagance is at the bottom of most of our troubles, and its practice is not confined to the wealthy by any manner of means.

Pooling to purchase, but not to sell, is within the law. But the unanimity with which prices went up or down is remarkable, just the

Carranza finds it difficult to check his cupidity and keep hands off foreign investments in Mexico, but he may get some outside help

in his efforts to restrain himself. First division boys, leaving for home, give out a letter that next to America they love France. And these are the fellows we were told

were being corrupted in Germany. "Prince Arthur" comes home from Washington full of confidence that the senate will swallow the treaty whole, covenant and all, but

this is not the first time he has guessed wrong. Still, \$6,000 figures up to consider by more than 2 per cent per annum on an investment of \$35,000, so that one commission firm is not losing any great sum of money on the capital it

One hope comes uppermost in the mind these days, and that is that some one of the many investigations under way will reach a definite conclusion. Most of them merely peter out without getting anywhere.

Three hundred thousand pieces of French machinery, stolen by the Germans during the war, have been identified and are being sent home. Now you know the cause of the groaning that is going up from der vaterland.

Omaha continues to lead the world as a sheep market, because of its facilities for handling the business. And these were not developed under government control, a fact that might be remembered when you are listening to the soap-

Too Much Jazz

The complaint of the actress against too much jazz for breakfast, lunch, dinner and ullaby will find a plaintive echo in the breasts

of several million persons. There is a time when music had undoubted charms; against music itself there is no valid objection, although no one has ever yet explained what induces a man to take up the study of the bass drum. But it is a grave question whether we have not been overprogrammed. Life may be a song, but if the song is in syncopated time, instead of the gentler melody mother used to make, the song may fall flat on the ear. Even the sweetest of arias palls if heard too often, and too long; it is generally conceded that twenty-four hours of music in a day is too much.

It is no reflection on our natural gay-heartedness if we protest that there is something really inspiring in silence, and that music is much more delightful when it can be contrasted

with nonmusical moments. As for the musical hiccoughs for which the modern publisher insists his public is waiting. parched and gasping, that is easily explained by the example of the innocent lad and his first

Any vice soon takes good hold on the weak.

Detroit News.

WHEN PERSHING COMES HOME. General John J. Pershing will very shortly

leave France to return to America, his work over there being ended. So eager is the anticipation of Americans, and such is the importance attached to his advent, the president is reported to have given over his plans for reviewing the Pacific fleet at San Francisco in order that he may personally greet this great American soldier when he lands. Omaha in common with other great community centers of the land hopes to be permitted to entertain him, that he may be given a notion of how he is regarded by his fellow Americans. For more than two years he has typified to France and to the world the best there is in the United States. As commander of a mighty army, he proved himself a capable soldier, devoid of professional jealousy, zealous in upholding the standard of his country, steadfastly moving to the accomplishment of the task set for him. That American arms shine with a new luster as the outcome of this tremendous venture must in a large measure be ascribed to the unflagging efforts of this modest man, whose honor is the greater because his distinction rests on duty well done. Pershing has won a place among the illustrious of our land, and Nebraska is proud to claim him

Legitimate Use of Capital. Some persons, with a peculiar obliquity of vision, have seized the present as an opportune time to attack capital as it is represented in the large groups comprising what is usually referred to as "big business." Especially has criticism been directed against the building up of these groups of capital by the process of reinvesting profits.

It is true that many of the practices of the huge business concerns have been inimical to the general good, contrary to public policy, and that laws have been enacted to protect the lesser combinations and the community against unwarranted use or deplorable abuse of power flowing from gigantic association of dollars. Control thus sought to be established has not, perhaps, always been efficacious, but this does not invalidate the principle.

An idle man is of no service; he consumes and does not produce. An idle acre of ground, or piece of machinery, or any other agency of production, is of no use to mankind. This applies to the idle dollar, which is an agent of production, vital to all processes. Unless it be steadily employed, its existence is worthless. Following this rule, the reinvestment of profits in the business from which the profits came is the legitimate employment of the dollar. It extends the business to produce more, to enable the new capital to earn a reasonable income. In its operation it was illustrated years ago by the cycle of the farmer, who raised more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land.

The process is unending, and will endure. Its antithesis is found in the bolshevik doctrine of the destruction of wealth by the simple proceess of consuming each day all that is produced that day, starting fresh each morning to produce one's breakfast before eating it. Even that contemplates work and the employment of wealth, no matter what it may be

Supply and Demand.

A correspondent of The Bee writes a long and earnest letter to the editor, setting out that the law of supply and demand is a myth, existing only in imagination. Prices, he contends, are artifically fixed and have no substantial basis. His arguments, ingenuous enough, do not support his conclusions, but serve only to show the fog that has spread over his reasoning faculties. The law of supply and demand is fundamental, and controls inevitably. Its operation may be suspended by the interposition of artificial obstacles, in the way of price control, arbitrary distribution, or some other form of manipulation, but once these obstructions are removed the law will assert itself. Whether it be admitted or not, the underlying cause of our trouble just now is the world shortage occasioned by war waste. Demand is greater than supply everywhere and for all material things. Here there may be a surplus, but there scarcity exists, and the needs of the one affect the abundance of the other. To shut your eyes to this, and contend that government ownership, price fixation, or any other single form of interference, or all together, will do away with the everlasting principle is idle folly. Economic laws are as immutable as moral or physical laws, and can not be forever set aside.

Fine Point of Honor.

General Dickman clearly points to something the world too often is inclined to overlook. It is the moral obligation entailed in a bargain. When Captain Matlack of the Tenth cavalry crossed the border to ransom the officers held by bandits, he carried with him \$15,-000, the sum that was demanded and agreed to be paid. He paid over only \$8,500, and succeeded in escaping with the officers held and the remainder of the sum. Now General Dickman proposes that the \$6,500 thus withheld is to be turned over to the bandits as agreed. The moral and ethical soundness of his position can not be assailed. While kidnapping is a crime, and these officers were in effect kidnapped, to evade exact fulfillment of the terms agreed to falls short of honor. If this punctiliousness were carried into the ordinary affairs of life, and given general application on all dealings between men, the law courts would lose most of their business, the nations would soon be linked automatically in a league to maintain the square deal for all, and the world would be a lot better.

Market men talk of an overabundance of tomatoes, as if such a state of affairs could exist, when every well regulated kitchen is redolent of spicy odors, indicating the preparation of catsup, chili sauce, picalili and other things that are needed on the winter table. Overabundance, indeed!

Spain reports 36,000,000 metric hundredweight of wheat raised and a domestic demand for 40,000,000. The Spaniards ought to get through very nicely on that. Americans saved 136,000,000 bushels of wheat in six months by voluntary restriction.

Imports increasing, exports decreasing, must sound like hallowed music to democratic ears, always attuned to the free trade pitch,

Views and Reviews Letters Recall the Hero of Forgotten Indian Outbreak

Among the other interesting letters turned up in my back correspondence files upon which drew recently for this column, I find these two that may stir some of my readers to lively memories of the past. It is a request for verification of certain facts. relating to his army life on the plains, coming from Mai, Gen. William H. Carter, who, with the explanation that he was arranging his papers with a view to narrating his half cen-

tury of army life, says: "In the winter of 1873-4 I was out in charge of a wagon train from Cheyenne to old Fort Fetterman on the Platte, and Lieutenant Robinson of the 14th infantry was out from Fort Laramie with another train when the Sioux broke out. Lieutenant Robinson and one of his corporals were killed. This brought about an expedition into the Indian country, which resulted in the establishment of posts at Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies, the latter still existing as

Fort Robinson, Neb. "During the spring or early summer of 1874, while in camp at Red Cloud agency, a half breed named Toussaint Kenseler rejoined the Indians, having escaped from the jail at Cheyenne, where he was being held for murder. He was shot and recaptured by a small party comprising Lieut Emmet Crawford, 3d cavalry, (subsequently killed in Mexico) and Lieut, P. Henry Ray (recently deceased as a brigadier general in the army) and several enlisted men. This resulted in an attack on the command while Kenseler was held as a prisoner in camp.

"I find the official records of the War department are practically silent on many of the things which now are of interest. Doubtless they appeared in some detail in The Omaha Bee, the first item during January or February, 1874, and the second along about May or June, 1874. If the information contained in your files is indexed by subject, it may be possible to locate these occurrences. If you can do so, and will let me have extra copies of the paper covering them, it will be a very great personal favor. If they can be located, and only the office files are left, I will get one of my Omaha friends to call and copy such part as would be useful to me.

A subsequent letter explains more in detail this exciting incident of Indian warfare: Honolulu, H. T., June 3, 1915.—My Dear Mr. Rosewater: Thank you, very much, for your letter. The particular items that I wish to obtain information about comprise the fol-

About June, 174, a half-breed Indian who had been convicted of murder escaped from jail in Cheyenne, was recaptured at Red Cloud Agency by Lieut. Emmet Crawford and Lieut. Patrick Ray. The Indian was brought to the camp of the troops in garrison at that place, the camp being called Fort Robinson, which subsequently developed into Fort Robinson, Neb., at the same site. My recollection of the name of this Indian was "Toussaint Kentsler." I have recently seen a statement by an officer who did not belong to that garrison, but who was in that part of the country, giving the name of the man as "Antoine Janise." A short time after the capture of this man, and while he was in the guard house, I think on the very night of his incarceration, the Indians attacked our camp and were driven off, but while the attack was going on they cut out the beef herd from the corral and got away with it. It was subsequently recaptured by Lieutenant Crawford, Third cavalry. This is according to my recollection running back over a period of more than 40 years. This Crawford is the one who also about that time pursued deserters and recaptured 12 of them who had left camp avowing they would fight before

they would surrender. Crawford was afterward, as you probably remember, killed by Mexicans in Mexico after pursuing Geronimo's band across the

If you can have the data concerning this copied for me it will be very greatly appreciated. Very sincerely,

WILLIAM H. CARTER. When I asked him about it, the outbreak was distinctly remembered by E. S. Ricker, who was here several weeks gathering material for his history of the Indians. Mr. Ricker said he knew both "Toussaint" and Crawford personally. Lieutenant Ray will be recalled as having later been stationed in Omaha and married here, winning successive promotions through the Indian, Spanish and Philippine

Victor Rosewater

The Coming of Lord Grey

There is no likelihood that the people of the United States will fail to appreciate the significance of the selection of Lord Grey as British ambassador or that Lord Grey himself will fail to fulfill the high expectations that wi'l attend his coming. The long delay in filling the vacant post at Washington was due to the anxiety of the British government to find a representative worthy of the post and one qualified to maintain and cultivate the close relations of friendship and good will between these kindred nations, relations which are so essential to the peace and progress of the world.

There is hardly a statesman living today who commands greater respect and confidence than Lord Grey, and his response to the summons of his government to leave his wellearned retirement and in spite of grave physical disabilities to assume the exacting duties of the embassy at Washington is thoroughly in keeping with what the world has learned to know of his devotion to duty and his deep sincerity.

America is not unmindful of the compliment implied in this appointment. It is without precedent in modern diplomacy for a statesman who has filled the office of Foreign Secretary to accept an embassy. But Lord Grey's long incumbency of the London foreign office during the period of supreme difficulties won for him a position of authority and power unique in our own time. Even though it be understood that his coming to America is but temporary, he is sure of a cordial welcome from a people and a government confident in the sincerity of his purpose, full of admiration of his achievements in his own field of straightforward diplomacy and of respect for his attainments and experience. - Philadelphia Ledger. ,

Strange Notions of People.

The officials of museums and picture galleries can sometimes tell very interesting things about their visitors. It has often been necessary to forbid men and women from entering certain galleries where they have fallen in love with pictures of exceptional beauty. Men have become so infatuated with painted loveliness that they have made themselves absurdly conspicuous. The famous picture of "Mona Lisa" turned the heads of many men, and some women. After "Mona Lisa" was stolen, many letters, poems and beautiful flowers were often placed before the empty space she once adorned. Napoleon was one of "Mona Lisa's" most ardent admirers, and when he became emperor and found the picture in the palace at Fontainebleau, he had it removed to palace at Fontainebleau, he had it removed to In this town they couldn't find a his bedroom, and it hung there until his fall, lawyer with nerve enough to take when it was taken to the Louvre.

Home Health Hints

Reliable advice given in this column on prevention and cure of disease. Put your question in plain language. Your name will not be printed. Ask The Bee to Help You.

Examination for Pension. While our government has not yet been faced with any serious or really vexatious problems in connection with pensions or relief for the sick or wounded soldiers, the day is not a great way ahead when more attention will have to be paid to the obscure and involved aspect of unsuspected disease. The British government is dealing with this phase of the pension problem in a comprehensive fashion. The "Med-Times writes on the topic as fol-

In the case of men with gross injuries there is, perhaps, little likeihood of injustice being done. These men know that they are permanently disabled, and realize clearly that unless they obtain adequate pensions their lot will be deplorable Consequently they make claims and obtain help. But there is a large class of patients whose disability is of a much less obvious kind-for ex-ample, the victims of tropical diseases, of the heart diseases follow-ing various infections, of kidney disease, and so on. They do not know enough to realize the meaning of their symptoms; they assume that, because they do not feel ill at the moment, they will not suffer from relapses of their diseases, and so they take a light view of their dis-

Many of these men are now returning from distant theaters of war, in which they have been servng for years. They have not seen their wives and families for long periods. They are refreshed by a sea voyage and full of enthusiasm at being home again. Their one aim and end is to get out of the army and back to their homes and friends at the earliest possible moment. To these men comes the official with his question: "Have you any claim to make in respect of disabil-ity contracted in service?" The soldier thinks to himself: "If I say 'No.' I shall be discharged at

once and get home tonight; if I say Yes,' I shall be examined and perhaps detained for medical treat-ment." In a very large number of cases his mind is made up in an instant. He declares that he wishes to make no claim.

He goes home and goes back to work. He has no pension, but it may be that he can earn a fairly good wage. But in a few weeks his old enemy, the disease he was not cured of, finds him out. He be-comes irregular at his work on account of ill health, and his employer points out that he is a bad investment as a worker. It may be that in the end—if his disease is active—

he loses his employment altogether. His position is now desperate. He has no work and no pension, and he is the victim of a debilitating disease. He calls in his local doctor, who is often ignorant of war diseases, and can do little for him. He is finally forced to appeal to the local war pensions committee, who usually try to get him into a military hospital. Later he is examined by a medical referee of the pensions committee-often a doctor without specialist experience in his disease and he may finally obtain a pen-

Meanwhile the man himself has suffered great mental strain, and his disease has probably become much aggravated; his wife and family have shared this mental strain, and y have suffered actual privation: his employer has been placed in a difficult and false position, and may have earned the dislike of local laoor organizations because he refused to keep in his employment a worker who was useless to him; the military hospital is burdened with a sick man, whose sickness might have been prevented to some extent, and finnally the medical referee of the pensions committee has to be called

If, on the other hand, this man had been examined and pensioned before he left the service, he would have understood that his disease was likely to recur. He would have been enabled to take light work and to protect his health. He would not have suffered anxiety; his family would not have been faced with want; and his employer would bave been spared an exceedingly unpleasant experience.

on discharge becomes all the more inexplicable when it is realized that each soldier has a "Medical History Sheet," upon which are entered par-ticulars of his illnesses on service, and of his physical state when he joined up. The examining doctor, at discharge, can thus, in a few minutes, review the case and determine

its character. The truth is that no soldier should be placed in the position of decid-ing for himself whether or not he has a claim to make. No soldier uninstructed in medicine is com-petent to give an assurance that he does not need a pension, and there is an element of meanness—to use no other word-in accepting it from him. The medical man, not the soldier, is the proper judge of this question. If he is competent, jus-

tice can be done to all concerned. The evil is very widespread, and some truly heartrending cases have come to notice. It is a tribute to the honesty of the men that even when in distress they usually blame themselves for not making a claim, saying, "I was so anxious to get

But this should not absolve the authorities. They stand between the nation and the individual, and it is their duty, clearly, to see that injustice is avoided.

The remedy is perfectly simple: Examine men on discharge; have competent doctors for this work; fix their pensions at once; warn them of the probable course of their dis-ease. The medical knowledge is at utilizing. The situation is well summed up by the editor of the Medical World, who writes: "The men for this kind of work should be picked men * * experienced approximation of the state o hand. It merely wants realizing and picked men • • experi-ed general practitioners of good standing, with whom should be as-sociated experts in the various branches of specialism."

According to one supposedly good authority, the shoes for which we now pay \$20 will cost us \$30 next year. There are two perfectly good reasons why this prediction will never come true. In the first place, we have never paid \$20 for a pair of shoes, and in the second, barefooting is much cheaper, and, incidentally, much healthier, so we are told. It might be suggested to the shoe profiteers that sandals have not en-tirely escaped the memory of the race and there's no telling what an infuriated man will do if pushed to

Recklessness. "They are still talkin' about try-in' old Bill Hohenzollern," said Three-Finger Sam.

commented Cactus Joe. "that jest shows the difference be-tween Berlin and Crimson Gulch. his case."-Washington Star.

he wall.-Galveston Tribune.

Remedy for the High Cost of Living

Omaha, Aug. 14.—To the Editor The Bee: We notice that unrest of The Bee: We notice that unrest and dissatisfaction is increasing amongst the people from day to day, not only the poorer and middle class, but the by ter-to-do as well, and we also know the cause of it, which could be remedied if taken in hand at the proper time. If not, panies, domiciled in 36 states of the 4t will be an unpardonable crime union. for those authorities who have the

power to do so. of living is not caused on account work.
of shortage of commodities or labor, but through the laxness of the servators of the life policies of ap-government to apprehend and pun-proximately 3,000,000 policyholders, ish the guilty ones, the food hoard- carrying more than \$4,000,000,000 ers. There are four kinds of profit- of life insurance, with reserve eers—packers, cold storage houses, amounting to more than \$400,000,-middlemen and the retailers. All 000 and assets exceeding \$500,000,exact an unreasonable profit from 000, mostly invested in real estate the consumer. I believe we have securities in the western and southgot a law to get at those extortion-ists. Every day we read about in-Inasmuch as the headquarters of

vestigation and probing by govern-ment, state and city officials, and Omaha, this city has more than a what does it amount to. When the casual interest in the annual meetreal point where the guilt lies has ing. been discovered it ends right Six been discovered it ends right there without bringing the culprits to justice.

Six Nebraska legal reserve (Old Line) life companies are members and Nebraska has been twice hon-

earner 50 per cent and raising the ganization. The secretary and councost of living 100 per cent the sel is a citizen of Omaha.

former does not gain, but loses, in Perhaps few of its citizens realize and trouble between capital and la- Omaha is the home office get by unpunished; the latter will rob you only once.

What good does it do to tell the insurance of swine. It is also the people the investigators are going home office of one of the strongest after the profiteers and not accom-plish anything? Action and result that is what we want, and the quicker the better, before the people lose their temper and patience altogether. Cold storage plants for one thing are a great evil for hoarding and inflating the food prices.
The packer will ship his storage food from one state to another in order to avoid the cold storage reg-ulation law. I have seen carloads of melons, onions, potatoes and

peaches taken direct to hog ranches. If the commission men would sell those goods at a reasonable price to the retailer and the retailer with would not go to waste, but the comwhich are plentiful from the market in order to create a temporary shortage so as to make the con ers are doing the same thing in hides and leather. Make them loosen up and there will be a great relief to a good many poor people
L. PHILIPSON,

1618 Davenport Street.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

More than a third of all American arpets are woven in Philadelphia. Certain landholders in Scotland are bound, under monetary penal-ties, to marry at the king's command. The increase in the cost of living in Great Britain since 1914 is 16 per cent, and in France 292 per cent The giraffe is said to pass over the

second, while the kangaroo covers 10 to 14 feet a second. In the English city of Chester the a funeral is passing becomes liable by an old law to be taken before a

magistrate and imprisoned. It is a well established fact that the more pearls are worn, par-ticularly next to the skin, the more they increase in beauty and value. unworn for any considerable length of time their luster becomes dimmed

The earliest mention of coal in he territory now comprised in the inited States is recorded in the journal of Father Hennepin, who in 1679 refers to the site of a "cole" mine on llinois river, near the present city f Ottawa.

Preparations for the proposed light from London to Cape Town. by way of Egypt, which may become reality much sooner than the way, have already been begun. This temonstrating trial, for which elaborate preparations have to be made The main task concerns the provision of gasoline supplies, and establishment of landing places long the route to be taken, and obviously much preliminary ploration work has to be undertaken. The chief difficulties lie in the line between Broken Hill (Rhodesia) and Egypt.

SAID IN FUN.

Biffkins looked glum. He shuddered every now and again, and covered his eyes with his hands as though they hurt. "My wife got a terrible jar at a sale yesterday," said Biffkins, and his lip trembled. trembled.
"How'd that happen?" asked his friend, very concerned.
"She was told." said Biffkins, "that it was the latest thing in vases."—Tit-Bits.

"When your aunt visits us she will bring more sunshine into your life."
"I don't want more sunshine," pro-tested the little girl who is beginning to study the looking glass. "I've got freckies enough now."—Washington Star.

"Your friend must be a vulgar sort of man to use profanity in my presence."

"My dear, he said nothing profane."

"Oh, yes he did. When you talked about the canal project he said he was worried over the dam prospect."—Baltimore American.

"Aren't you glad to see these food

Angry Customer: Look here, waiter, have just found this trouser button in my soup.

Waiter (with a beaming smile). Oh.
thank you, sir; I couldn't think what
had become of it.—Pearson's.

"You should try to curb your bad "What's the use. Soon all of them will be abolished by constitutional amendments,"—Life.

Hopeful Learner: Professor, do you think I shall ever be able to do anything with my voice? Encouraging Teacher: Well, it maght come in very useful in case of fire or shipwreck.—Pearson's.

RED POPPIES IN THE CORN.

I've seen them in the morning light,
When white mists drifted by;
I've seen them in the dusk o' night,
Glow 'gainst the starry sky.
The slender waving blossoms red,
'Mid yellow fields foriorn;
'A glory on the scene they shed,
Red poppies in the corn.

I've seen them, too, those blossoms red, Show gainst the trench lines' screen. A crimson stream that waved and spread Thro' all the brown and green; I've seen them dyed a deeper hue Than ever nature gave, Shell torn from slopes on which they grew, To cover many a grave.

Bright blossoms fair by nature set,
Along the dusty ways,
You cheered us, in the battle's fret,
Thro' long and weary days;
You gave us hope; if fate be kind,
We'll see that longed-for morn,
Then home again we march and find
Red popples in the corn.
"A Treasury of War Poetry."
—W. CAMPBELL GALBRAITH.

The American Life Convention

Omaha, Aug. 22 .- To the Edito of The Bee: The week of Septem-ber 22, next, will bring to Omaha the annual meeting of the American

Life convention. This means an ingathering of del egates representing 119 American Legal Reserve or Old Line Life com-

It brings also representatives of 50 life insurance companies and or-It is an open secret for anyone to ganizations not members of the con-know that the so-called high cost vention, but deeply interested in its

By raising the wages of the wage ored with the presidency of the or-

former does not gain, but loses, in the end. Cut prices of necessities that Omaha is an important insurof life to normal, reduce wages ac- ance center. There are in this city cordingly, raise luxuries as high as now six legal reserve life companies you want, and the worker will be having a total volume of life insurcontented. There will be no strife ance of more than \$100,000,000 bor. Give the worker a fair show largest assessment life insurance and he will be loyal to his employer. company in the world and of the But the greedy, selfish profiteers second largest fraternal benefit as-are a good deal worse than the com-sociation. There are four widemon highwayman. The former awake accident companies and one will rob his victim every day and prosperous fire insurance company, The former awake accident companies and one with another now being organized Hanging would This city is the domicile of one genbe the proper punishment for those eral live stock insurance company and of a company specializing on surety and casualty companies. Nearly all the great insurance institutions of America are represented

here by general agencies. The people of this city will be surprised to know that the combined assets of the life insurance institutions, old line, assessment and fraternal, located here exceed \$43,-

000.000. mending to the special consideration of the public-spirited business men of Omaha the annual meeting of the American Life convention. It affords them a real opportunity to turn the eyes of financial institua fair profit to the consumer, it tions, growing rapidly in strength and importance, toward this progressive city and our splendid state. THOMAS W. BLACKBURN.

> Hard to Choose. Mother—Now, Johnnie, which would you rather do, have a donkey

CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE 1905 Farnam St. Phone Douglas 4131. Battle Creek in Omaha

Dr. Frederick Cohn, rabbi Temple

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, S. N., retired, born at Frankfort,

Rt. Rev. Theophile Meerschaert,

Catholic bishop of Oklahoma, born

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, for many ears president of the American

Initarian association, born at Cam-

Harry B. Hooper, captain and out-

eague base ball team, born at Santa

Hank Gowdy, catcher of the Bos-

ton National league base ball team,

Election of officers for the Metro-

A. Sloman, president; C. S. Elgutter,

vice president; D. Kauffman, secre-tary; S. Bergman, treasurer. A. D. Brandels and his bride have

returned from their wedding tour and are at home at 724 South Nine-

Palmer Cox of New York City, au-

hor of the "Brownie" stories, is vis-

ting his nephew, Frank L. Cox. Emil Heyn of Detroit is guest of

Easily Hidden.

It was evident there had been an accident. A lady on deck rushed

o the captain of the ship and in-

puired in anxious tones what was the

"The fact is madam, that we've

"Oh, is that all?" said the lady.

proken our rudder," the captain re-

'As the rudder is mostly under water

expect no one will notice it."-

Patience Has Its Limits.

A distinguished centenary speak-er held with some show of truth

hat the Garden of Eden was at

-but when he contends that Adam

Wichita, Kan .- in fact, is there yet

was an Arrapahoe Indian we can

no longer follow him.—Columbus Dispatch.

While On Vacation

Keep in touch with home and office

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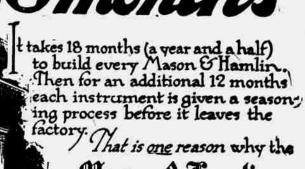
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